



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

[Reports to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.]

Summary of work in Chinatown, San Francisco, for the week ended June 11, 1904.

The following is received from Passed Assistant Surgeon Blue, under date of June 13:

<i>Week ended June 11.</i>	
Buildings reinspected.....	279
Rooms	2, 124
Persons inspected	3, 006
Sick	10
Sick prescribed for at Oriental Dispensary	16
Dead examined	6
Necropsies	1
Rats examined bacteriologically	110
Number showing pest infection	0
Places limed and disinfected	1, 034
Times streets swept	3
Sewers flushed	18
Notices served to abate plumbing nuisance	8
Abated	5
Undergoing abatement	1
Total number plumbing inspections	136
Blocks covered with Danyz virus	12

Smallpox at Juneau, Alaska.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Sloane reports, June 4, as follows:

There are 4 new cases of smallpox in Juneau, Alaska.

The first case that developed has completely recovered. The husband of the patient, who nursed her during the sickness, did not contract the disease. They and their clothing were disinfected and they are now living in a home of their own. The other occupants of this lodging house, where the first case developed, all have the disease but one. There has only been 1 case on the outside, and this is in the person of a white woman, who visited the first woman nearly every day until the case was discovered and quarantined. The quarantine hospital contains but two rooms, a sleeping room and cooking room. The city of Juneau is constructing additional rooms to accommodate the present 4 cases and any new cases that may develop.

All contacts at present time are held in detention quarantine.

I have not deemed it necessary to quarantine this port. If any new cases now develop on the outside I will then quarantine Juneau.

No new cases at Hoonah or Killisnoo, Alaska. Quarantine was raised Wednesday, June 1, 1904.

Up to present time all the cases are white people here.

The first case of smallpox was contracted at Ketchikan, Alaska, where a white man (a passenger) was removed from a steamer ill.

A physician at Ketchikan, who had the man in charge, allowed this white woman who brought the disease here and her husband to visit him.

All the cases so far have been very light varioloid.

Transactions on account of smallpox in northern Maine, Canadian border.

Inspection at Lowellton, Me.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Boothby reports as follows, two weeks ended May 30, 1904: Persons inspected, 83; condition of baggage, good; 13 vaccinated.

Week ended June 4, 1904: Persons inspected, 53; vaccinated, 8; baggage of 4 disinfected.

Transactions on account of yellow fever at Laredo, Tex.

*Work of sanitary department of San Antonio for May, 1904—
Mortality report.*

Acting Assistant Purnell reports from San Antonio, June 1, as follows: Inspectors employed, 33; premises inspected, 22,372; wells filled, 14; cisterns filled, 39; cesspools filled, 41; barrels screened and supplied with faucets, 446; houses fumigated, 25; rooms fumigated, 114; cellars fumigated, 10; cisterns fumigated, 3; wells fumigated, 2; wagons employed hauling oil, 4. Gallons oil used, 1,000. Carbolic acid was spread on the surface of all water barrels where used for fire purposes. The screening of barrels above noted was done by the city for persons who were unable to bear the expense themselves. The force of inspectors has been reduced to 16.

Mortality.—Month of May, 1904. Phthisis pulmonalis, 30; Erysipelas, 1; rubeola, 5; septicaemia, 1; malarial fever, 3; diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 2; scrofula, 1; cancer tongue, 1; cholera morbus, 1; cancer, 1; paralysis, 4; apoplexy, 3; poliomyo-encephalitis, 1; mylitis, 1; tetanus, 4; convulsions, 4; mastoiditis, 1; meningitis, 2; pneumonia, 4.

Bronchitis, 4; nephritis, 2; Bright's disease, 2; cancer bladder, 1; blood poisoning, 1; valvular disease of heart, 2; heart disease, 2; rheumatism of heart, 1; cholera infantum, 9; ileo-colitis, 3; gastro enteritis, 12; cancer liver, 1; tubercular peritonitis, 1; entero-colitis, 5; peritonitis, 2; enteritis, 2; appendicitis, 2; cirrhosis of liver, 1; dysentery, 1.

Senility, 3; railroad injury, 1; morphinism, 1; inanition, 9; dropsy, 1; cramp colic, 1; anasarca, 1; exhaustion, 1; "muguet," 1 (a disease of the mouth). Total deaths, 146. Number same month last year, 137.

Inspection at Alice.

Acting Assistant Surgeon MacGregor reports through Passed Assistant Surgeon Richardson, as follows:

ALICE, TEX., June 2, 1904.

Alice is a town of about 2,500 population. All the drinking water is from deep wells, although some of the poorer people are supplied by cisterns. There are no stagnant standing waters. A few miles north of the town are the Paisano and Agua Dulce creeks, along which mosquitoes are plentiful and malaria is prevalent. There are also many cases of malarial fever in Alice. Doctor Hooker informs me that these cases are generally complicated with bronchial symptoms, which soon disappear, but the fever continues for two or three weeks, in a remittent form. I saw some of the cases to-day and noted that most of the patients have an icteroid hue of the skin following. I shall investigate some of the other cases to-morrow and test urine.

The physicians and citizens are anxious to cooperate in measures to destroy mosquitoes. I will hold a meeting Friday and get them to organize a systematic campaign.

We inspected to-day 46 houses and oiled 24 cisterns.